NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1810. [VOL. 50.—No. 2524.]

Proposal

For Publishing by Subscription, a Supplement to the Public Laws of the State of Rhode-Island, containing

ALL THE LAWS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE DIGEST IN 1798.

There are but very few complete sets of the laws proposed to be published as above now extant. In compliance with an order of the Assembly, whenever a sufficient number of laws were enacted to form a half-sheet, or 8 pages 100 copies of them were printed, and sent to various parts of the State nearly all these, it is probable, are now lost or mislaid. Many laws contained in the Digest of '98 have been repealed, altered or amended by subsequent laws, which could not be obtained by those whose duty it was to execute them. The Publishers know of but one complete set, which is that preserved in the Secretary of State's office, from which the proposed supplement will be printed: and they are authorized to assure the public, that Mr. EDDY will attend to the correction of the Press, and afford them every assistance in the prosecution of the work

It is expected the Supplement will contain upwards of 150 pages. It will be printed in the same form as the Digest, on a large and handsome type, and be furnished to subscribers, handsomely done up in boards, with leather backs, at the moderate price of 75 Cents each. The work will be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers shall be obtained. Persons holding Subscription papers are requested to return them by the first of October next, to HENRY CUSHING, or JONES & WHEELER, Providence, or to

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, Newport.

August 17, 1810.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Ephraim Bowen, jun.

GRAND MASTER.

THE QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, is adjourned from Monday, the 27th inst to Tuesday, the 4th of September next, when it will be holden at ST JOHN'S HALL, No 2, in Providence, at 7 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By Order.

JOHN HOLROYD, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Providence, August 14th, 5810.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY Articles of Household FURNITURE, at the Chamber over Messrs. *Fearing & Fairman's* Store.—Apply to

CHRIS. FOWLER,
JOHN WOOD.

Newport, August 17, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO good Milch COWS, and one Chaise with the Harness, the property of *Benjamin Wilbor*, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase either of the above, may apply to the Subscriber at his store No. 13, Mill-street, sign of the golden fish, or at the late residence of the deceased.

WILLIAM WILLBOR,

Newport, August 17, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1810, *at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private Sale.*

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, formerly occupied by Capt. *Simon Newton*, deceased, situated in Bridge-street.—The above is well situated for a Distillary, has on the Lot an excellent well of water, and is capable of great improvements.

ALSO, immediately after the Sale of the above, THE one-half (west end) of the Dwelling House, No. 200, Thames street, and one-half the Lot on which it stands.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.—For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury, or to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, August 17 1810.

Notice to the Industrious.

THE PROVIDENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY wishes to employ several families of Women and Children to work in their Stone Cotton Factory in WARWICK, where such encouragement will be given, that those who are industrious and economical, may support themselves well, and be constantly adding to their property. None need apply but those who can be well recommended

Those who are disposed to be employed, are requested to make immediate application to Dr. CASE in Newport, or to JOHN K. PITMAN, the Company's Agent at Providence.

August 15, 1810

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A FEW Shares in either of the Banks in this town.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 11, 1810.

WANTED, Immediately,

A SMALL Tenement of three or four Rooms ready furnished in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 3 1810.

Books and Stationary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Have just received and for Sale at their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THREE Cases of ENGLISH and AMERICAN STATIONARY.—The Stationary is of a quality equal if not superior to any ever before for sale in this town, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices. such as Royal and Foolscap PAPER, from 30 Dollars to 250 Cents per Ream, a few reams of best gilt edged, plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot press'd English LETTER PAPER and a few reams elegant embossed note Paper of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt edged Billet Paper.—Red and black Wafers and Sealing Wax of a superior quality.—Slates and slate Pencils.—Very superior black and red Pencils.—*Real* Dutch and English QUILLS from 4 Dollars to 50 Cents per hundred.—A few gross of genuine Walkden's black INK POWDER.—More than Twenty different kinds of VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant &c. &c.

Also, Just received 150 Reams Burbank's best Foolscap and Letter-Paper: and 100 Reams Brandywine, Demy, Medium, Royal Foolscap and Letter Paper.

BIBLES, a very large Assortment, and of almost every size and price.

They have just received very considerable additions to their former stock of BOOKS which makes their collection valuable and scientific and comprises several thousand Volumes of Books of the most approved Authors, in every branch of literature, and is now by far the largest and best collection ever before offered for Sale in this State, a Catalogue of which may be had gratis, at their Classical Book and Stationary Store No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf, where Country Store-keepers social and private Libraries, are supplied on as good terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.—They have always for sale every new publication of merit as soon as from the press and at the publishers prices.

Newport, August 24, 1810.

Mr. DE SAVIGNHAC,

MINATURE PAINTER AND DRAWING MASTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of his arrival in town, and that he has taken a room in the House of Mrs. POTTER, No. 2. Clarke-street, were he will attend to all orders in the line of his profession. He paints profiles on ivory paper, nearly equal to any minature, in point of resemblance, and neatness of the painting

Mr De Savignhac intends opening a Drawing Academy as soon as he receives from New-York the articles necessary for the same

Any person willing to favour him with their patronage, is requested to call at his Painting Room above mentioned

Newport, August 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, His Swedish Majesty's Vice-Consul for the States of Rhode-Island and Connecticut, has received from the Consul General residing at Philadelphia, a Decree of the Swedish Government, under date of the 20th of March, 1810; an extract of which follows, and is published for the information of Merchants, and all others concerned:—

"We hereby graciously command, that on and after the 24th of April next, no Goods shall be imported, nether on paying the Duties, nor in *transitu*, which belong to Great Britain or Ireland the colonies or countries under the influence o the British Government, or goods of any description whatsoever, loaded in vessels from Great Britain or any of her dependencies, be admitted into our ports, and that all vessels, under whatsoever Flag which shall be proved to carry such Goods, or that are not furnished with Certificates and Documents to certify the origin or full particulars of their cargoes, from the port of loading, shall upon their arrival in our harbours, be ordered off, save and except such vessels as are sole laden with Salt.—For the execution of our decree, we command all Officers and persons in our service, to exert their utmost vigilance in strictly examining the papers, certificates and documents of all vessels that may arrive."

He farther gives public notice, that the documents required by the foregoing Decree, will be furnished on application to him.

GEORGE MILES.

Newport, August 3, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimensions—Bolt-rope and Cables made at short notice His stock is St Petersburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope-walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp, and leaves the coarse hemp or cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp, may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeable to his directions, as he never selects the fine hemp in order to load his shelves with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their custom, their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

WHAT is to be done next? say our non-plussed administration. No one of the Cabinet is able to answer. Having pursued a line of duplicity and weakness, both at home and abroad, they now find themselves in a labyrinth, to them inextricable. To proceed in their former course, will confound them in further embarrassment; and the time must arrive, which will undeceive the most bigotted of their party, who have any thing at stake in their country. To submit to the dictates of integrity, and by retracing their steps, endeavour to get back to the point of departure from true dignity and national honor! Ay! there's the rub. This the pride of a corrupt nature and personal interest will not permit. To recant, will be to acknowledge an error, and virtually to confess themselves unfit to be at the helm. The Jacobins would hunt them down, to give place to leaders of more hardihood, and the friends of our country would continue their exertions to displace them, by men of integrity ability and wisdom.

What then are we to hope for, from those who now hold the reins of our national government? Are we not a suffering and a degraded nation? The only neutral power in Christendom, are we not, at this moment, subjected to all the obliquy, contempt and injury which the Gallic Usurper can heap upon us? By ignominious subserviency to his views, we have incurred the jealousy, and experienced the wrongs of Great-Britain. With *her* we *will not*, we *dare not* treat; and when, at last, we have been forced to adopt a feeble show of putting France upon an equal footing of retaliations with her, what has been the result? Unaccustomed to any other deportment from us, than that of submission, the emperor has first decoyed us to his shores, and then, at one stroke, has confiscated every farthing of American property to be found, within his own dominions or those of his conquered allies, and has imprisoned our citizens.—And this he, expressly, informs us is intended as a chastisement for our temerity, in having dared to lift our voice, in vindication of our violated rights.—The bare mention of them has stung our Ambassador to abuse, and [illegible] for years, been viewed so much a first of his empire, that to talk of our Independence, is deemed an insult upon his prerogative.

Is the Dispatch ship, which has just sailed for Europe, charged with the ultimatum of an independent ministry, that they will no longer be the sport of fraud and violence? or is it to add a second part to Smith's letter to Pinkney relative to his cunning arrangement with Erskine and quarrel with Jackson, and to administer a further balsam to the chafed and indignant spirit of Gen. Armstrong?

The time has come, when the Sampsons of our country must no longer slumber. Their patriotism their wisdom, their talents and their energy, must be drawn from their retirement, or we are a lost and undone nation.—Who, that can look upon our country but must be alarmed at our prospects? Shaken by faction: despised, trodden upon and spoken by word among the nations of the earth; our agriculture discouraged: our trade destroyed: our fortifications in ruins: our navy almost annihilated: our army headed by a man, who is fostered by government, tho' known to be a traitor—our treasury exhausted—the fountains of future revenue dried up—squandering and dilapidation in various departments of the finances—and a recurrence to loans to defray the ordinary expences of the government. Who can look upon this picture and not inquire for the authors of all our miseries? It is little to us, whether they have resulted from fraud or ignorance. It is in vain, that we are told to cling to our present rulers; that but for their wisdom things would have been worse. It is false, and they who attempt to delude us know it to be so.

At a former period when France, from her revolutionary career, poured upon us sedition rapine and infidelity; when her minister Genet attempted to organize a party among us, thereby to render us the instruments of our own destruction, and appealed to the people from the government, then administered by the father of his country: when our coasts swarmed with French privateers and our ministers of peace were treated with contempt. Then we were not subjected to an administration of miserable alternatives, of shifts and doubtful expedients, nor gulled with proclamations, gun boats, torpedoes and garbled dispatches. But conscious of having fulfilled the obligations of justice, of equity, and an upright neutrality we came forward with real dignity, and with the olive-branch in one hand and the sword in the other, demanded and insisted upon a reparation for our injuries.—When it was denied, we acted as became an independent nation. We shewed, that we had the power to enforce redress, and redress was granted. France, even drunk as she was with blood, and before bent upon our destruction, sued for peace. Actions, not words, were the order of the day; wise men sat in counsel; the different branches of the government harmonized in their exertions for the public good, and the people were duly advised of the state of their foreign relations. State secrets were few because the views of our rulers were honest; they had no foreign enmities or partialities to gratify.

I deprecate war, but tameness and submission, and a total want of preparation to meet its emergencies, were never found to avert it, but on the contrary, to invite it. Let us put ourselves in an attitude to encounter the worst, and we, probably, shall avoid it. If success does not attend our negotiations, we shall have done our duty: and if war must ensue, we may make, at least, one honorable struggle for existence.

We are called upon, at the approaching election, to choose between candidates, who entertain opposite opinions, concerning political expediency. Who are Hazard and Brown? are they not pledged to the pernicious course, which we have, for the last ten years pursued? On the other hand have not POTTER and JACKSON been uniform in their support of such measures as can alone extricate us from the dreadful dilemma, into which we are fallen? Have they not faithfully served us in Congress? Are they not unimpeachable in private life? Have they not, as citizens, much at stake? Do not their talents claim your highest respect?

Remember, that an enlightened and virtuous minority may yet save the nation, as they have already done much towards delaying its total ruin. Let every freeman then do his duty, be prompt in his attendance at the polls, and as he would answer to himself and his country, give these men his undivided support.

BURLEIGH.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Plundered Americans.

ON Sunday, the Ship FRANCIS, Capt. HASKELL, arrived in Salem, a *Cartel* from Naples, crouded like a Guineaman, with AMERICAN citizens, despoiled of their vessels and property by BONAPARTE's decrees in Italy. She was purchased for the purpose by Mr. Hammatt, our Consul at Naples. The following is a list of the Passengers:—

Captains, Cavendish Felt, Brown, Haskell, Lander, Hanscom, Tucker, Gardner, Currier, Bartlett, Foster, Atkins, Newhall, Bradford, Thomas, Martin, Turner, Derby, Dixey and Holman; Messrs: Magget, and F. Thorndike, supercargoes, ALL of Massachusetts.

Captain Gardner, of Philadelphia; Captains Waterman, and Messrs. Smith and Clark, of New-York; Capt. Sheffield, of Derby: and Mr. Miffin, of Baltimore: and ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT Mates and Seamen.

By this Vessel we learn, that the brig Radius, of Boston, Capt. Lander, arrived at Gallipoli the 18th May: and was immediately confiscated. The schooner Shadow, of Philadelphia, had compromised with the privateersmen which took her.

List of Vessels confiscated at Naples and Civita Vecchia

Names.	*Where belonging.*	*Sup. amt. sales.*
Hercules	Salem	135,000
Frances	do.	145,000
Trent	Boston	76,000
Romp	Salem	94,000
Victory	do.	120,000
Two Betsies	Beverly	80,000
Ruth & Mary	Philadelphia	100,000
Nancy & Ann	Newburyport	30,000
John	do.	22,000
Phenix	Boston	ballast
Emily	New-York	110,000
Orozimbo	Baltimore	105,000
Betsey	Salem	80,000
Maria	Boston	90,000
Kite	Baltimore	40,000
Hound	do.	40,000
Urania	New-York	70,000
Syren	Newburyport	26,000
Peace	do.	18,000
Oufatonack	New-Haven	20,000
Nancy	Salem	48,000
William	do.	36,000
Mary	do.	30,000
Dove	Beverly	12,000
Fortune	Salem	25,000
Amherst	Duxbury	13,000
Louisiana	Boston	18,000
John	Marblehead	24,000
Mary	Beverly	50,000
Morning Star	Boston	26,000
Two Friends	Beverly	18,000
Perseverance	Boston	115,000
Aurora	Plymouth	11,000
Sally & Betsey	Salem	40,000
Radius	Boston	30,000
And cargoes of the following:—		
Augusta	Baltimore	350,000
Zephyr	do.	
Hamilton	New York	
Sophia	Baltimore	

☞ *Total, D.* 2,251,000

The treatment of the Americans at Naples was of a nature to excite the indignation of every man not lost to all sense of feeling for his countrymen. Not content with *taking vessels and cargoes*, they were infamous enough to take possession of *the private adventures of masters, mates and even seamen*. In many instances, the crews of vessels in the

harbor were turned out, without the least notice being given them, to shift for themselves. and *not the smallest allowance granted them to subsist upon.* Others, after their cargoes were taken from them and confiscated, were called upon to pay the charges of landing the goods as well as the quarantine charges; which in several instances, amounted to nearly 1000 dollars each vessel.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Truth upon the heels of Calumny.

AS the democrats in this town (the only friends of their country) have, in solemn caucus appointed a *Committee*, for the weighty purpose of inventing and circulating accusations against the Candidates for Representatives to Congress, I suppose it will be no more than a decent condescension, to notice the labours of their committee, and to furnish a key to their inventions. I confess that motives of justice, as well as complaisance, induce me to show this attention to the worthy *committee*:—I do not mean justice to the candidates, for I have not seen a single charge against them, which does not carry the lie upon the face of it, as legible as if the very word was labelled on it. But I am afraid that in several of their charges against Mr. Potter, the *committee* or their assistants have not done strict justice to some of their own friends. I will mention a few instances They have charged Mr. Potter, in all their papers, with having "given an hundred dollars yearly, of the town of South-Kingstown's money, to a certain man, to secure his vote!" This *certain man* was William Taylor, *now an honest* republican, and a *representative* from North Kingstown. I will relate the transaction alluded to, as it is known to every freeman of South-Kingstown. That town having greatly diminished the expences of supporting their poor, (I believe from 1200 to 400 dolls.) a few years ago adopted the method of voting annually, the sum they would allow for that service, before they appointed the person to whom they committed the charge. In doing this their object was to prevent imposition upon the town, and to secure the services of a suitable person to take care of the poor. No doubt there were persons, who would have taken the office for less than was granted: but the town did not mean to sell their poor in this way: they meant to have them well provided for: and therefore could not commit them to the charge of an improper person, for the sake of saving a few dollars at the expence of the poor. This was the office (keeper of the poor) held by Taylor, while he lived in South Kingstown. At that time nobody suspected that the man was bribed to be honest, or that he was unworthy of being called, what he professed himself to be, a Federalist. And a convincing proof, that neither the town, nor Mr. Potter had any idea of buying the man, (as he now boasts) is, that the compensation allowed for keeping the poor (about 400 dolls.) has never been lower than the sum allowed to Taylor for that service.—However the man knows best, whether he considered himself sold or not and as he declares he did I am willing he should have the credit of it, but it is certain that the town, as well as Mr. Potter, were innocent of the purchase. It was a bargain Taylor made with himself and if he was sold, he sold himself for nothing: which was just about his worth.

Another instance of their injustice, to their own friends. They say, that Mr. Potter "*opposed the just demand of a poor individual against his town, because his uncle was a republican and voted against him, thereby compelling the distressed and poor man to waste his life away in misery and want: and the surgeon's bill, for amputating this poor man's leg, is to this day unpaid by the town of South-Kingstown.*"

It happens that I have been acquainted with the whole transaction here disguised, from its first commencement. Some time in the winter before last, one Rufus Rose, a nephew of John Rose of South-Kingstown, being unfortunately overtaken in the open air in a fit of intoxication, was so severely frozen before he was taken up, that the loss of one of his limbs was the consequence. Mr. Rose, the uncle, (as an uncle ought to do) immediately came to Newport, and engaged two physicians to attend his nephew:—promising himself to compensate them. Some time after the man's recovery, the bills of the physicians were presented to John Rose, the uncle for payment, agreeably to his promise, and after many prevarications, he renewed the promise: but still, from time to time, upon various pretexts, evaded the performance of it. In the mean time, both he, the uncle, and the father, who lived in *North Kingstown*, agreed to cast poor Rufus (since he had lost a leg, and could no longer serve them) as a pauper upon the town of *South Kingstown*. This gave rise to a dispute between the two towns, which was finally settled by the proper tribunal by a *decree that the pauper belonged to North Kingstown*, where the father lived. But notwithstanding this, John Rose the rich uncle of poor Rufus, (and a *republican* they say) had the folly to present bills against the town of South-Kingstown, *for* assistance rendered his nephew (whom he had cast off) and who had been declared a pauper belonging to *North Kingstown*. Mr. P. to whom he imputes his discomfiture, was then at Congress, and yet not a single vote was given in *favor of* so unjust as well as absurd a claim. Nevertheless, at a subsequent town meeting, when Mr. Potter was at home, this John Rose a second time renewed his claim and again was treated as he deserved, not having a single vote to countenance his demand. It is true that one of the Physicians has never yet received his demand notwithstanding the many promises made to him by Mr. Rose: and the other gentleman was obliged to put his bill into the hands of an attorney before he could recover it.

So far from having any just claim upon the town of South Kingstown, if John Rose had any sense of decency or humanity he would never have abandoned his nephew in distress, after having been served by him like a slave during the best part of his life. And Rufus himself declares that, had his uncle paid him the honest wages of his labor he should not now be a pauper upon the town nor beholden to any one for the payment of his physicians.—To finish this history of the Roses: the uncle, John, still keeps Rufus in South-Kingstown for the purpose of "*voting* (as they say John himself does) *against Mr. Potter.*"

Another instance. They insinuate that Mr. Potter "*refused to pay a carpenter and labourer their just demands because they voted against him.*" They ask if this is true: but they did not ask for information, for they *know* that it is a falsehood of their own invention. Mr. Potter never had the smallest misunderstanding with any one of the numerous labourers, tradesmen, mechanics or tenants he has employed: and, as I have often heard him say, no court nor jury, nor arbitrators, ever had any disputes to settle between him and any other man. A man who performs so many humane, so many generous acts, as Mr. Potter is daily in the habit of performing, is not a man to deny justice to his labourers. Never had the poor man a truer benefactor, than he will always find in Mr. Potter. But though this charge of denying payment to labourers and mechanics is falsely applied to Mr. Potter I could point out to the democrats a certain man to whom they can apply it with perfect truth and justice. I could tell them of one of their own candidates, who pays all his labourers and mechanics, and other numerous creditors: first by promises and oaths, a thousand times repeated: next by as many curses: then by checks on Banks, where he has no money: and lastly, at the end of not a few executions. He seems to agree in opinion with old Capt. Christie, who said that the best receipt for a debt, was the sheriff's return upon an execution.

Another instance:—In which one of this calumnious committee—and he too one of their candidates—has done injustice: not indeed to his friends as in the foregoing instances, but, even to himself. This candidate committee man in a pompous piece (of nonsense (declared to be written by him) in the last jacobin paper, declares that Mr. Potter "*is a monarchist*" and that "*his best friends have not denied the charge.*" I do not mention this charge for the purpose of refuting it. It refutes itself. Every man who reads it will laugh at it. Every freeman in the state well knows there is not a man living who is more the reverse of a *monarchist* than *Elisha R. Potter*. It is not in the *high-spirited independent republican* that we are to look for the *monarchist*. No: it is in the time serving, whiffling partizan:—and there we find him. *I have it now before me in writing, under the hand of a gentleman* (formerly one of the same party with Mr. H—but now no longer deceived,) *that he has heard Mr. Nathaniel Hazard (the author of this charge against Mr. Potter,) repeatedly declare, THAT THERE WAS AN ORDER OF NOBILITY IN THIS COUNTRY, THAT IT WAS RIGHT THERE SHOULD BE, AND THAT A MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT WAS THE BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH.*—This fact will create no surprize among those who know him, even *now* that he calls himself a republican. Are there not many even of his own party, who declare him to be as heart *an aristocrat?* Enquire of *Daniel Dunham, jun.* if he has not himself often expressed this opinion of Mr. H. and heard other democrats, particularly the late Mr. *Samuel Vernon*, express the same conviction? And if you want further proof, inquire of those who were best acquainted with his *real principles* up to the time when he adopted the *profession and vocation* of a republican:—and look at his political pieces published in the Mercury in the year 1798, and previously, (every one of which can be pointed out.) In which pieces you will find that he was a most thorough and violent defender of the then President *Adams*, and as bitter a foe to all jacobins, democrats and republicans. This was so well known to be his character at that time that, when he afterwards turned his coat and wished to be adopted among the democrats, they at first refused to admit him, and would not believe in his conversion until Mr. Christopher Ellery, at a caucus held in the granary chamber, came forward and *warranted Mr. N. Hazard to be a republican.*

Was I not right in saying that, this worthy committee, in their charges against Mr. Potter, had not done justice to their own friends?

But further, they charge Mr. Potter with being in favour of the "Sedition law." This is as near the truth as they ever came. Mr. Potter was a member of the General Assembly when an address to Mr. Adams (approving the measures of his administration) in which the *alien and sedition* laws were mentioned as useful and necessary, having originated and passed in the Senate under the eye and sanction of the then Gov. Fenner, was sent down to the House for concurrence: but was there opposed by Mr. Potter, who was appointed on a committee, to confer with the Senate upon the subject, and then declared to Gov. Fenner that so far from considering those laws as useful and necessary, he believed them to be both useless and unnecessary, and that he would not agree to the address unless that part of it was stricken out.

Again, they charge Mr. P. with being in favour of the land-tax. How much truth there is in this, you may judge from the following extract of Mr. Potter's speech, delivered in Congress in 1797, in opposition to this very land tax.

Extract from Mr. POTTER's Speech in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Jan. 19, 1797. copied from the Newport Mercury of Feb. 7. 1797.

"Mr. POTTER said, he was against the resolution, because the tax would fall very unequally. Since the last census was taken, the situation of many of the states was very much altered as to population. In the State of Rhode-Island, which was already oppressed by the direct taxes of the state, many of the inhabitants had removed into the state of New-York, where they had less taxes to pay. The state of New-York and others, he said had increased in population, and therefore, a direct tax would operate very unequally in different states.

"By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appeared, that the state of Rhode-Island was to pay 28,000 dollars a year which would operate as a tax of double the sum on their land-holders, from the manner in which it would be collected, and from other property being excused from supporting its share of it. It would therefore fall particularly heavy on that state, when compared with others.

"It had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) in two long speeches on the subject, that a direct tax was the most certain and easy in collection; the first convinced him that he knew nothing of the oppression of a direct tax.—That gentleman was against having the system detailed, because it would be the means of raising objections to it: but after gentlemen had voted for the abstract principle, they must vote for the bill."

One cannot sufficiently admire the decency of this charge against Mr. P. who we all know, so strenuously opposed the land-tax: while Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin, then members of Congress, and their friends, were the real promoters of that tax, as a substitute for the tax upon whiskey, snuff, coaches, &c. and by a recurrence to the papers of that day, or to the printed journals of the House of Representatives of the U. S. which you may at any time see at the Office of the Newport Mercury, you will find the names of this same James Madison, Albert Gallatin, Samuel Smith and others, whom you are now taught to believe your friends, three times entered on the journal in the affirmative votes for this same land tax: and on the negative you will as often find the names of Messrs. Malbone and Potter then you representatives. It is true Mr. P. was one of the commissioners for apportioning the tax in this State: and do they blame him for this? do they blame him for not opposing the laws after they are enacted? But even this place of commissioner Mr. P. at first refused, and was only prevailed upon by his fellow-citizens, who considered him the best man they could have, to guard against any inequality in the apportionment of an oppressive tax which he as well as they disapproved of.

To round off the climax of abuse against Mr. Potter, his antagonist Mr. N. H. pronounces him to be "*destitute of capacity, talents, education, and veracity.*" This is modest and becoming enough. And this from *you*, Mr. H.! *you* charge Mr. Potter with being *destitute of veracity!* Verily, I crave your mercy. If you look thus fearfully into your own character, for charges against Mr. P. I despair of ever getting to the end of them.

But Mr. P. it seems, is deficient in education.—And what is this thing called *education?* Is passing through *College* an education? I never understood that the wise *Gov. Hopkins*, or the wise and valiant *Gen. Greene*, or even *General Washington*, (whose memory be blessed!) ever passed through *College*.—Some of the greatest men that ever lived, perhaps were never within a College doors. And is it necessary indispensably, that no man should be your Representative, who has not first passed through a *College?* Let me tell you, that a mere College education goes but a little way towards making even a *learned*, much less a *wise* man. And for my own part, I had rather possess that strong, original mind, with which the Almighty has blest this same Mr. Potter, than all the artificial learning in the universe. By the help of this native strength of intellect, he has acquired a solid and practical education, a fund of real knowledge, which entitle him to be called an able and a wise man. You his fellow citizens in his native State have long witnessed the justice of his claims; and they are equally acknowledged in other States, and in the Councils of the nation.

But by what right does Mr. Nat. Hazard make this charge against Mr. P.? What claims has he himself on the score of *education?* In what does *his* education consist, I pray you? 'Tis true he has been through College, and has formerly read his Utropius, Erasmus, and Corderius; his Greek Testament, his Latin Grammar, and somebody's Art of Speaking: all of which I trow he has long ago forgotten. I have known many a boy in Mr. Frazer's school possessed of four times the scholarship of N. Hazard. In what is it he is so very knowing? Can he be said to be acquainted with any single *science* or *liberal art?* No; on the contrary, in comparison with a man of real learning, Nathaniel Hazard is a perfect simpleton. His friends are continually and extravagantly boasting that he is a *man of talents*: and so he is a man of considerable talents. But can he be compared, in that respect, with Mr. Potter? I can tell you, that a brangling, pragmatical temper, and a habit of disputation and contradiction, are a chief part of his merit either in argument or eloquence? But, Fellow Citizens, the learning you want in your Representatives, is an intimate knowledge of your true interests, with ability and integrity to support them.

And lest N. Hazard and the democratic committee should prove inadequate to the task of slandering Mr. P. there are half a dozen clerks scribes and assistants in the office, who have contributed their 15 or 20 (I suppose they go by tale) falsehoods against him.—But these are puppies not yet nine days old: let them muzzle about in their kennel: it will be time enough to take the rod to them when their eyes are open. Yet in truth there is no great distinction between the highest and the lowest of these slanderers. They have, all of them, so little regard for the truth, that they actually seem intent upon making it apparent that they are telling nothing but falsehoods. Let me give you a few specimens. They charge Mr. P. with being *violently opposed to taxing the Banks*: with being *an advocate of the extravagance of Adams's administration*:—*an advocate of the principle, that a national debt is a national blessing*:—*an advocate of the necessity of a separation of the union*:—an advocate of a foreign war, and an alliance offensive and defensive with Great-Britain, *and an opposer of the laws of the union.* Is not the impudence of these people most admirable: that they should dare to utter in your very faces a score of assertions and charges, every one of which they know that you know to be utterly false! Have they so little respect for your understandings as they have for decency and truth, that they should dare to insult and trifle with you in this way? Have they so mean an opinion of your principles as to believe that you can delight in seeing the reputation of some of your best citizens thus wantonly belied and reviled: in defiance of all the common charities and decencies of life!

There is one charge against Mr. Potter which I have purposely reserved for the last; because if it comes from the quarter I suspect it does, its impudence is beyond measure.

They charge him *with promising to befriend the widow of the late S. J. Potter and afterwards endeavouring to deprive her of her right of dower.* This is even worse than falsehood; it is ingratitude:—Not in the widow; (for I do not believe she would countenance so iniquitous a report) but in *certain other connections* of Gov. Potter who, while they themselves were sponging upon him, well knew the services rendered him by Mr. Potter from whom he had so little right to expect them.—Neither Mr. P. nor any one else ever opposed this widow's right of dower. But she (or rather her connections) claimed more than she had a right to be endowed of: and Mr. P. (who had always been the counsel of Mrs. Gardner Kinyon the opposite party) was the means of having the dispute amicably settled—while her own connections were desirous of keeping her in the law until she should have spent her whole substance. And do these people charge Mr. P. with injustice to the widow because he would not betray the interests and rights of his other friends? Is it for these pretended friends of Gov. Potter to make such charges, who were swilling and feasting upon him all his life, and were the chief cause of the ultimate wreck of his fortunes? It would be no gratification to Mr. Potter to see mentioned here the acts of kindness I know he has done that family. They were spontaneous, and he does not boast of them. But there is one transaction so honorable both to Mr. Potter and the late Gov. Potter that I cannot forbear mentioning it. It is well known that those gentlemen had long been violently opposed to each other in politics: so much so, that all intercourse was broken off between them. In this state of things Gov. P. was chosen a Senator to Congress: but a number of executions being then out against him and having no means of satisfying them, he was unable to leave the state for several weeks after the session of Congress commenced. In this real distress, (his pretended friends having all failed him) and having no other resource, he placed his reliance on the magnanimity of the man he had so long treated and considered as his enemy: and it did not fail him. Without seeing or writing to Mr. Potter, he barely sent him a memorandum of the executions under which he laboured (amounting to about 1500 dollars) and they were all immediately discharged by Mr. Potter without the smallest hesitation. This fact, Gov. Potter himself, in the fulness of his heart, related, with lively gratitude to many of his friends in this town. He never forgot it; & had he lived to this day, you would no more have seen him an enemy of Mr. Potter. On his death bed he strove to put Mr. P. on his guard against his enemies, whom he well knew; and then declared to him that it had been and would continue to be the unceasing aim of the leading democrats to destroy his influence by destroying his reputation upon which that influence was founded. An hundred such deeds performed by Mr. Potter, equally noble and generous as this, I could relate to you. It was upon such acts of pure humanity and benevolence, extended even to his foes:—such real services rendered to very many of his fellow-citizens:—It was upon his long tried attachment to the rights and interests of his native state, that the character Mr. Potter now so justly enjoys was raised.

A man's real claims to merit are best known from the estimation in which he is held by his neighbours and by his fellow citizens of his own town. In this, no man has more testimonies of worth than Mr. Potter. No man was ever more universally beloved in his own town by his fellow citizens of every class and of every denomination of politics. For nearly twenty years Mr. P. was a representative from that town; and never during the whole of that time, (for a considerable part of which the town was strongly democratic) was a single vote given against him. Three times also, he has been a candidate for Representative to Congress, and in all those three trials put together, no more than 27 votes in his own town were put in against him. Did intrigue (with which he is charged) ever produce such an effect as this? No: If a man does injuries to his neighbours, or his character is not respected by the people, he will have enemies, who will oppose him, let him intrigue as much as he will. Nothing but the warm attachment of his fellow-citizens can ever afford a man such unanimous, such uniform and honorable support as Mr. P. has ever received from his native town.

And is such a man to be exposed to the attacks of malice:—bitter in proportion as his character is elevated above their reach, mere.

by because he has consented, at the importunity of his and your friends, to become a candidate for an office of which no man in the state is more deserving?

What would become of the characters of Mr. Nathaniel Hazard and Mr. Nathan Brown, were they to be assailed: not as Mr. Potter has been, by the vilest scandal, but by the hands of truth and justice? With what blind rashness are these men infatuated, that they suffer Mr. Potter to be thus belied: when they cannot but be conscious that their own characters will not bear the slightest touch of the probe?

Were I, with rigid justice, to descend into the recesses of their private characters: their private vices, meanncsses, cheats and extortions, (as they have given full provocation for my doing) they would be as irretrievably blasted in the opinion of every honest man, as they are already are with their immediate neighbours and all who know them as well as I do. But I loath and despise the task. Nor is it necessary. The total want of principle betrayed by N. Hazard, in his political tergiversations, is load enough for him to bear. With this I will make you acquainted. I have already shewn you what his principles were in 1798, and how he changed them with the change of the political moon. His conversion was no disguise with those who know him. Many of the leading republicans still believe and declare him to be a man of no principles: a mere office hound: a *monarchist* at heart, and not to be trusted. This is not mere talk. It is notorious in this town that he is perpetually at odds with his fellows; and that they denounce him as strongly as it is possible for me to do. And how many changes, since the first, has Mr. H. made in his politics? The friends of Mr. C Ellery well remember that after that gentleman had "*warranted Mr. H. to be a republican,*" and procured his adoption as such, the latter became his firm:—no, his *professed* friend, confidant and supporter. And so, while Mr. E. had power, he remainded. And Ellery when he went to the last session of Congress he attended, confided to Hazard his views and wishes. How was his confidence requited? Presently, a meeting of Ellery's friends was held in this town to consult upon the means of securing his re-election. Hazard was there among the rest, and was one of Mr. E's warmest supporters: but no sooner had the Judas left this meeting, than he posted up to the then Gov. Fenner, divulged to him all Ellery's secrets: fomented the division of the party, promoted the opposition then raised against Ellery, for whose office he became himself a candidate, and whom he persecuted with all the rancour of which he is so capable. He was disappointed of his object and was despised by all parties for his perfidious conduct to the man who had given him his political existence. You all remember into what contempt and neglect he then fell and long remained. No party would confide in him, and none would own him.

And recall to your minds his conduct in the General Assembly upon the bill for altering the Constitution of the U. S. That alteration he vehemently advocated in his speeches, but, when the question came to be taken, he slunk from his seat and avoided the vote. Then again did his party friends accuse him of treachery and cowardice. These misadventures and others of the same nature, having thus sunk his reputation with his own party, he found it necessary to practice new deceptions before he could hope to be again reinstated. Accordingly he has been long endeavouring to appease his enemies by cozening and cajolery, until at length we find him again brought forward and set up for an office with which the democrats themselves would never before consent to trust him. And have these democrats so easily got over their former ill opinions and their distrust of Mr. H. If they have, their principles are as light as his. But the truth is they still suspect him, and could you hear their discourses among one another about him, you would hear many a scruple, many a pointed charge of perfidy expressed against him: and scarcely would you hear a single man of the party declare that he had entire confidence in this candidate. It is a safe rule, fellow-citizens to chuse your candidates as you would chuse your friend. Are you ready to trust your public interests to a man in whom you cannot individually place the smallest confidence? A man who has lost all credit? Who never pays his debts either to his rich or his poor creditors without compulsion: while his own debtors he grinds down with the extortion of 15 and 24 per cent. interest, and even watches and visits their death-beds to secure the usury up to the latest moment?

Let me turn from the contemplation of this man's character. It leads me to scenes I would willingly avoid. And yet, if such vices as these do not disqualify a man from any office of trust, I know not what can disqualify him.—And if they do, they ought to be known to the people, upon whom he endeavours to impose himself.

As to *Nathan Brown*, the other candidate, something may be learnt of him from the following deposition:—

I, Sarah Brown, of Johnston, in the county of Providence, and state of Rhode-Island, &c. widow of the late Gideon Brown, of said Johnston deceased, on solemn oath, make answer to the following questions:—

Question. Did you know of certain promissory notes, one by Nathan Brown and two by Gideon Brown, payable to your late husband Gideon Brown?

Answer. Yes; I knew of such notes.—The one made by Nathan Brown amounted to *Twenty five hundred Dollars*, and the two made by Gideon Brown to *Four hundred and fifty Dollars* each: These notes were dated the very day that Gideon Brown, my husband, executed two deeds;—the one to Nathan Brown was part of the farm where Nathan Brown now lives; and the deed to Gideon Brown was of lands adjoining the farm where said Gideon now lives, and then did live.

Question. Do you know where those notes now are?

Answer. I do not.

Ques. At what time were they payable?

Ans. I do not recollect; but they were on interest until paid.

Ques. Did Nathan Brown and Gideon Brown request you to deliver the notes above-said unto them; and if so, when was it?

Ans. Nathan Brown and Gideon Brown did ask me to deliver the said notes unto them; this took place in the month of August, about a fortnight before my husband, Gideon Brown, died.

Ques. Did you deliver the notes aforesaid, unto Nathan Brown and Gideon Brown, agreeable to their request?

Ans. Yes; I did deliver the notes unto Nathan Brown and Gideon Brown, agreeable to their request.

Ques. Did your husband, previous to the execution of said deeds and notes, express a desire to give deeds of gift to the said Nathan and Gideon of the land contained in the deeds you have before mentioned?

Ans. No; not to me.

Ques. Did he not request you to join with him in the execution of deeds of gift, or for very small considerations?

Ans. The first deeds my husband gave to Nathan Brown and Gideon Brown, were deeds of gift; but the last deeds given to them, they gave the notes aforementioned to my husband, Gideon Brown, for the consideration of the deeds.

Ques. Did not your husband and yourself, for a long time before said deeds were made, talk over the same that notes should be given for, as a consideration?

Ans. No.

Ques. Did you and your husband (ever) hold any conversation relative to said deeds?

Ans. No; not otherwise than this—that if he let them have the land, he meant to make a will, and they should pay for the land.

Ques. Was there not a difficulty, between you and your husband, about the giving said deeds?

Ans. No; neither before nor after the deeds were executed.

Ques. Were not different items talked of at different times by your husband, as the consideration of said deeds?

Ans. No.

Ques. Where were you, when you delivered said notes to said Nathan and Gideon?

Ans. Up in the chamber where I now live, when I am at home.

Ques. Did you send down stairs, for the said Nathan and Gideon to come up and receive them?

Ans. Yes; I did.

Ques. Did your husband, at sundry times, request you to deliver said notes to said Nathan and Gideon.

Ans. No; never.

Ques. How came you to deliver them?

Ans. Nathan Brown, and Gideon, told me, that there would be an inventory taken after the decease of my husband, and that the inventory would be sold and I should have nothing to help myself with; and if I would deliver the notes to them, they would secure them until after the inventory was taken, then Nathan said he would return that note I delivered him, and Gideon said for the notes I delivered unto him at that time he would finish the house

Ques. When and where was this conversation holden?

Ans. It was held up stairs, where the notes were given up. and there was no one present, but Nathan, Gideon, and myself.

Ques. What was your object, in sending for them to come up stairs?

Ans. Because they were not there, and I had the notes up stairs, and the conversation I had with them I have told; and Gideon Brown, on the same day, talked with me about the notes.

Ques. When and where was this conversation holden with Gideon Brown.

Ans. I cannot say what place it was in—but it was on the same day, and it was in the house—I first had conversation with Gideon, and then with Nathan and Gideon together, about said notes, up stairs as afore said.

Ques. At what time of the day was this conversation with Gideon Brown?

Ans. This I don't recollect.

Ques. Did you ever hold any conversation with your husband, about giving up said notes?

Ans. No, not about the three notes that I gave up; but I had conversation with my husband about a note that was given up to Gideon, on account of what he had done for the house.

Ques. Did Nathan and Gideon come there together, at that time?

Ans. I do not know whether they came together, or happened there together—they were th[illegible] (together) at that time.

Ques. [illegible] time of day did Nathan come at your house?

Ans. I cannot tell, but it was in the day-time.

Ques. Are you positive the notes were given up, but about a fortnight before your husband died?

Ans. It was not over a fortnight.

Ques. Was the will of your late husband wrote, and executed, on the day of the deeds you have mentioned in your deposition?

Ans. I cannot say whether it was finished, but it was wrote on that day.

Ques. Was there a forty dollar note given up to Nathan Brown, at the time the other notes were given up?

Ans. Yes; and said note was not on interest.

Ques. Please to relate the conversation that took place at that time.

Ans. I carried the note with the others, and he told me it ought to have been given up some time ago.

Ques. What was the last mentioned note given up for?

Ans. I do not know. I asked Nathan, but he would not tell me.

Ques. Who was to have the benefit of the note first mentioned, after being delivered up by you?

Ans. There was no conversation about it, but of the notes.

Ques. Was the Forty dollar note to be returned to you, and if not, why was it not to be returned?

Ans. There was nothing said about it.

Ques. What induced Nathan Brown not to return this note of Forty dollars to you?

Ans. Brown told me it ought to have been given up some time ago; and that it was paid, and there was a neglect about its not being taken up.

Signed, SARAH BROWN.

Prov. sc.

Then personally appeared Sarah Brown, subscriber to the foregoing deposition, and on solemn oath declared the same to be true, in all its parts. Reduced to writing &c. by me,

WHEELER MARTIN,
Ch. Jus. C. C. Pleas.

This is *Dr. Howell's* WILLIAM TELL and CINCINNATUS. I present you also with the *Dr's.* sublime character of Mr. Nat. Hazard contained in a hand bill just received from Providence, and from this specimen you may judge of the merits of the Doctor's hand-bill. "Hazard combines in himself" (quoth the Doctor) "the virtues of all his numerous and ancient race. He is a gentleman: his manners are fascinating, his eloquence irresistable. When you hear him speak, you are reminded of the music of Orpheus: and fancy you see the woods and the mountains dancing to the melody of his lyre"!! There's for you: a fine, flaunting panegyric, enough to wheedle milk from a mouse.

Newport,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1810.

William Hunter,
John P. Mann,
John L. Boss, jun.
Stephen Cahoone,
Benjamin Hazard,
Jonathan Bowen.

These are the gentlemen whom the Federal Republicans, without a dissenting voice, have agreed to support as Representatives from this town to the General Assembly for October sessions.

Two of them are our present representatives, and the other was a candidate at the April election, and unquestionably obtained a majority of legal votes: that he was unfairly and fraudulently deprived of his seat is now a point admitted even by his opponents.

The Freemen cannot hesitate to believe that the Candidates here proposed will zealously endeavour to promote the true interest of the town and State: they have not courted the appointment, but yielded their services to the public at the solicitation of their friends.

We presume every Freeman is deeply impressed with the immense importance of the approaching election. We hope every friend of his country, every disciple of Washington, is determined to do his duty. To be negligent in supporting a good cause, is to dishonor and betray it.

Let every Republican Federalist be early and constant in his attendance, firm in the performance of his duty, and success will crown our efforts. Let us at least Fellow-Citizens be as industrious as our misguided opponents. We repeat it, we may be defeated by indolence: we cannot be if we are active and mindful of our duty. How cutting will be the reflections of those individuals, who, after the contest is over, find that their omitted votes, their suspended exertions, would have saved the cause of Freedom and Justice. We call then on every Republican Federalist to be early at the Polls on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT. We call on them to exert their influence in every legal and honourable mode, to support the present nomination of Town Representatives, and the

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN TICKET,

for Representatives to the 12th Congress,

ELISHA R. POTTER,

AND

RICHARD JACKSON,

jun. Esquires.

We learn that the Ship Chatham, of New-York, THOMAS C. ALMY, (Son of Mr. John Almy, of Jamestown) Master, on her passage from Fayal to the Baltic, was captured by the French privateer Phenix and carried into Nantz: Vessel and Cargo condemned, as were Fifty more American Vessels at that port, during the short time of about two months.—Capt. Almy was plundered of a great part of his cloathing quadrant, and about 170 Dollars in money: he had been confined in two different prisons, and threatened to be sent about 180 leagues into the interior: but was liberated on parole as a prisoner of war, deprived of all means of support, but what he obtained from the kindness of friends.

How fully do the last accounts from France, detailed in this day's paper, evince the truth of Mr. POTTER's remarks. See page 14th, of his Address to his Constituents.

One of the late sufferers by French oppression, Capt. THOMAS C. ALMY, is a Citizen of this State. The statement we have given of his outrages and wrongs is derived from his own letters to his friends and relations. But if we MUST feel as the present administration and its partizans do, all complaint ought to be silenced, all sympathy suppressed. It is French oppression and therefore lovely. It is French plunder, and therefore rightful. It is the decree of Bonaparte, and therefore the dictate of God, promulgated by his *favourite*.

A free, brave and intelligent people ought to resist insult and injury, let it come from what quarter it may. Such a people when it FEELS its honor insulted, KNOWS its rights and independence are endangered. How is it then that we calmly and ignominiously endure from France every insult that contempt can suggest, every injury that imperial despotism can inflict. Not surely because the American people consent to it: not because they are the voluntary vassals of Bonaparte, the wretched servile dependents on his will: No, it is because the American administration misrepresents the American people. The administration is hampered by its *own* engagements, ensnared by its *own* intrigues. Its partiality for France is peculiarly its own. Its dastardly submission is what the people disdain.

Look Fellow-Citizens, at the amount we have had plundered from us, at one stroke: It is upwards of Two Millions of Dollars.—We were invited as guests to an entertainment, and in the midst of flatteries and caresses, we were assaulted, plundered and imprisoned.

This grievance will we hope speedily cure itself. It begins to press home. There is hardly a family among the industrious commercial and seafaring class of citizens of New-England but has some friend and relation pining away his life in a French dungeon, or who is not shuddering over them, if fortunate enough to escape, stript of their last shirt and shilling, and smarting under the remembrance of unredressed wrongs.

What hopes have we of redress from this administration. Our Ambassador has been insulted again and again: he has once given way to the feelings of manhood, and has dared to remonstrate. He is not seconded at home. Bonaparte grins at his eloquent remonstrance, and sarcastically informs him he is better acquainted with the inclinations of the American government, than he is. He holds it by pledges sure and secret. He will not lose his hand, and the spaniel will crouch and lick and cling in proportion to the smartness of the whip.

Fellow-Citizens, we ought to be Americans as alive to French as to English oppressions. If England will not do us justice, let us endeavour to obtain it by open manly resistance: if France does not forbear her injuries, her insults, her outrages and cruelties, let us likewise endeavour to obtain justice by open manly resistance.

Let us then elect men as our Representatives, who are honest, unprejudiced, impartial and intelligent. In the name of national independence, let us abstain from voting for that mean wretch, who solicits your suffrages only that he may have an opportunity to sell his two year's acquiescence to the degradation of his country, for the reversion of a fat office, to support his indolence, and supply his profligacy.

ANSWERS TO MR. POTTER'S ADDRESS.

Some ten or a dozen answers have been attempted to this Address: which the democrats seem to dread as they would the hydrophobia. It is strange that a thing so easily answered as they say this address is, should require so many answers. As if the answerers were none of them satisfied with each others competency for the task. Some of these answerers content themselves with manly contradictions of Mr. P's facts.—Others affect a shew of calculation and investigation, in which however, they seem to choose their premises and their facts according to their convenience; and to dilate upon them without the smallest knowledge of the subject In short, all these answers, particularly that contained in the democratic paper of Wednesday, and that just received in the bran new handbill from Providence, are made up of the common daily newspaper patch-work As we are satisfied that Mr. Potter's address will never lose any of its weight or credit by such answers as these, we shall not bestow more time upon them than barely to inform their authors, that they have not yet got the right hand at the work, if they wish to make any impression upon the solid and irrefutable statement of facts made by Mr. Potter, and supported by the public documents in his possession, part of which he has published at the close of the Address.

One assertion however, contained in all these answers is so notoriously false, that, we cannot help noticing it. Sensible how poorly the reign of the present men will compare with the happy and really economical administration of President Washington, they endeavour to beg off from this comparison by declaring that they find no fault with Washington's administration. Their memories are conveniently short. Did not Jefferson denounce Gen. W. in his letter to Mazzei? Did not Gallatin raise an insurrection against him? Did not Madison, Giles and every other democrat in Congress, and every democrat throughout the country, violently oppose him?

☞ Notice.

Those FREEMEN of the Town of Newport, who are friends to the nomination for Town Representatives inserted in this day's Mercury, and to the nomination of ELISHA R. POTTER and RICHARD JACKSON, jun. as Representatives to the Twelfth Congress, are requested to meet at Mr. TOWNER's Academy, on *MONDAY EVENING* next, the 27th inst. precisely at 7 o'clock.

☞ *A number of new advertisements, as well as other articles, are unavoidably omitted.*

Wieland's Oberon.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
and have for Sale at their Book and Stationary Store, No 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,
SOTHEBY's TRANSLATION OF
Wieland's Oberon.
In two Volumes, 12mo.

THIS exquisitively beautiful, and in Europe highly estimated Poem, is as yet but little known in the United States. The excessive high price of the London Edition, has almost operated as a prohibition of its perusal here. To this, the first American Edition, is prefixed an *original* preface containing critical remarks on the Poem, and Biographicki Notices of the Author and Translator. This Edition in typographical execution is warranted equal to the London The price of the London edition is 10 Dolls 50 Cts—The price of this is 2 Dollars and 50 Cents.

Newport August 11, 1810.

Book-Binding.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
HAVING employed a *real* workman, and being provided with the best of S[illegible] are now prepared to carry on the BOOK BINDING business in its various branches with elegance and despatch. Blank Books of any size, ruled to any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice, either with steel backs, parchment bands, or common Binding.

☞ Old BIBLES, and other Books, rebound on moderate terms.

They wish to purchase a Quantity of Calf and Sheep Skins, suitable for Book-Binding, for which Cash and the highest price will be given

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his customers that he has this day taken *EDWARD W LAWTON* into Co-Partnership with him in business which will in future be conducted under the firm of

SHERMAN & LAWTON,

He begs leave to tender his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received, and to solicit a continuance of them in future.

☞ He likewise earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, to make immediate payment, as he is particularly solicitous to avoid the necessity of employing a *third person*, which the statute of limitations will in many instances oblige him to resort to, unless a prompt attention is paid to this request

JOB SHERMAN.

Newport, 26th of 7th mo. 1810.

JOB SHERMAN, &
EDWARD W. LAWTON,

HAVING formed a connexion in business at the late stand of *Job Sherman*, under the Firm of

SHERMAN & LAWTON,

Take the liberty to inform their friends and the public in general, that on or about the 15th inst. they will open a fresh and handsome assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting of superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres: a complete and elegant assortment of 3 and 4 quarter London prints and calicoes, some of approved qualities and figures for 1 shilling per yard; mourning, fancy and corded Ginghams and stripes; India cottons; white and colour'd cambric; plain and figur'd book. leno and spider nett muslins. bombazetts; rattinets and wildbores; an elegant assortment of ribbons; Sinchaws; Sattins: Canton and Italian Lutstrings, particularly some elegant plaid, drab olive and white; double and single white sarsnetts; 6 4 silk and twil'd cambric shawls; long and short silk and leather gloves; dimitles; millenetts; tapes and bobbins; cotton and linen threads: Cantou and Italian crapes; carpetings, oil cloths; British shirtings; Irish linens; silk and cotton hosiery; pocket and bandue handkerchiefs; Russia sheetings and diapers; chaise trimmings, &c. &c.

Also, A complete Assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS, of every description.—The junior partner of the firm having served a regular apprenticeship with the first manufacturers of Cotton Yarn and other Goods in the United States, and having now established a correspondence with them, by which they will be enabled to obtain a regular supply of the best qualities, think they can without presumption say, that customers will find it to their advantage to apply to them for the above-mentioned articles

Likewise as above A small assortment of GROCERIES—Which in addition to the former stock of *Job Sherman* (divested of all unfashionable and unsaleable articles by Sales at Auction) will comprise a variety probably not exceeded in this place, which they will sell as cheap as can be purchased in this or any other town.

Every attention will be paid to Customers, who are invited to call, whether they purchase or not.

Newport, 8th mo. 11th, 1810.

TO RENT,

THE WHARF, belonging to the Heirs of *George Gibbs*, deceased, with the Stores and a small House on it.—Apply to W. CHANNING, at his Counting-Room.

Newport, Aug 10, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; A[illegible]dria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon, c[illegible]le and blown Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel, Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51, Long-Wharf.—HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEVEN Tons English IRON, flat, round and square Bars.
6 Do. Swede's Ditto, flat and square.
15 Do. Russia Ditto, old Sable, suitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do. spike Rods.
100 Crates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware.
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white, hermit printed, willow and tree patterns, extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.
6 Hogsheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee setts, compleat.
16 Boxes gilt China; same.
2000 wt. English dry White Lead.
120 Kegs Ditto, ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes best brown Havanna Sugars, entitled to debenture.
7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810.

New Goods.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102 Thames-street.

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a general assortment of fresh imported Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, which he will sell at prices unusually cheap.

NOTICE.

All indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the 1st of September next.—All persons having demands against him, are requested to call and receive their money.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
August 4, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend is declared, and will be paid on and after the 6th inst. to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, That he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. *James Robinson* in Pelham-street, and that he intends practising the various branches of the healing Art, in this town He hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence and patronage of his friends and the public in general

JOHN R. THURSTON, *M. D.*

Newport, May 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Sherman, Almy & Sherman,

And have opened a GROCERY STORE in Market-square, No 9, where almost every description of Groceries will be kept constantly for Sale, and at the lowest possible prices.

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY.
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun.

Newport, 5th mo. 18th 1810.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends. That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Hoards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

William S. Nichols,

Informs his Customers in Town and Country,

THAT he has just received from New-York, Britannia Tea Pots and tumblers; plated castors: best and common plated candlesticks; decanter labels; bottle stands; a general assortment of jappan'd tea and snuffer Trays; wine waters; bread basket and tea caddies; silver mounted chaise whps; walking sticks; real windsor soap and wash balls; Morocco pocket, note and pencil books; tortoise shell combs; fancy beads; ear drops; milk of roses; essences; steel pens, &c. with a variety of such other articles as are generally found in a fancy Store.

Just received, in addition to the above, An assortment of Cutlery:—*Also*, Jewelry and Silver Ware as usual.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE in Pelham-street, now occupied by Dr. *Thurston*, and formerly belonging to the late *Charles Handy*, with a large Garden, several outbuildings and other conveniences.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, July 6 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in June, July and August next

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, June 18, 1810.

WANTED,

A STEADY capable Woman to do the work of a small family (with no children) to include Cooking; to whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 30 1810.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 77, Thames street opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, offer at Wholesale.

THIRTY boxes best Havanna Sugar.
Jamaica Sugar by the hogshead or barrel.
Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A Quantity of Coffee.
Ten Casks Rice.
Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.
A few Qr-casks Sherry Wine of the first quality.
Teas, by the Chest, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries, on terms accommodating to purchasers.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel Rogers, & Co

No. 108, Thames-street, offer for sale at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE opened. Also, 6 Crates assorted Glass and 6 do. Crockery Ware unopened.—Likewise a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, comprising every article in that line.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

EIGHT Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals freights and 150 ditto shoal Fish: Spanish Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mess and prime Beef by the barrel: coarse and fine Salt: Bar Iron: spike and nail rods: Russia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds: Anchors: Camboose: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN ENNIS, & Co.

Newport, Feb. 8 1810.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Supply of New and fashionable DRY GOODS, just received and offered for Sale, cheap by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

Removal.

P. O. Richmond,

Informs the Public

THAT he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. *Gibbs & Channing*, No. 153, Thames street nearly opposite his former stand, where he is now opening, (in addition to his former stock) an extensive assortment of European and India GOODS of the latest importations, comprising almost every article in demand, which he will sell *for Cash only*, lower than can be purchased in any store in Newport.

N. B. He will be constantly receiving additional supplies of fashionable Goods.

Newport, May 1. 1810

Seth & Stephen Yates,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general,

THAT they continue to carry on the Painting and Glazing business in their various branches at their old stand No 4, Mill-street, They gratefully acknowledge past favours, and solicit the custom of their friends and the public, whom the neatness and aithfulness of their work, heretoore evinced, may be assured, that nothing on their part shall be wanting to do the same hereafter.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned, that his Father JETHRO MITCHELL, and himself, are the Executors of the last Will and Testament of MARY MITCHELL late of Nantucket, in the county of Nantucket, widow, deceased, and that bond is given as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for settlement to

OBED MITCHELL *one of the Executors.*

Nantucket, 7th mo. 25th, 1810.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judical Court, August 2 *A. D.* 1810.

WHEREAS *Jacob Smith*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office his petition under an act of the General Assembly passed in February 1810, granting him the benefit of an act entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*," praying that he may be allowed to make an assignment of his estate and effects according to law.

This therefore is to give notice to the creditors of the said *Jacob*, that they be and appear, if they shall see fit, at the term of said Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at said Newport, on the last Thursday of August inst. then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of the said Jacob to and for the use of his creditors, according to law.

JASON SPRAGUE, *Clerk.*

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court August 2, *A. D.* 1810.

WHEREAS *Josiah Clarke*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, yeoman, alias trader, has this day filed in said Office his petition under an act of the General Assembly, passed in October 1809 granting him the benefit of an act entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*," praying that he may be allowed to make an assignment of his estate and effects according to law

This therefore is to give notice to the creditors of the said *Josiah* that they be and appear if they shall see fit at the term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at said Newport on the last Thursday of August inst then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of the said Josiah to and for the use of his creditors according to law.

JASON SPRAGUE *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land pleasantly situated in Broad-Street, No. 7, now occupied by Mr. *Levy*.—For terms &c. apply to

HENRY J. HUDSON.

Newport, July 27, 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes. Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale, at his Store on his Wharf next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable or cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, to exhibit them to him

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Executor,*

Newport, Rhode Island, Dec 15, 1809.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds according to law, request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to

JOCHEBED SEIXAS }
BENJAMIN SEIXAS } *Executors.*

Newport, Feb. 5. 1810.

THE Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, whose estate hath been represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend for that purpose, at the Office of Gold S. Silliman, in said Newport, on the second Monday of the present, and of each succeeding month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENGS,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 5, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 Charles-street.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

TURKS-ISLAND SALT.

SUCH persons as intend to send Vessels to Turks-Island for Salt may have an opportunity of making contracts for that article with the subscribers at cash prices at the time of delivery, and for which drafts on America at an accommodating sight will be taken in payment.

MEIN & ROGERS
No. 77 Thames-street.

Newport, June 16 1810.

FOR SALE,

On Sherburne's Wharf,

A QUANTITY of well season'd clear and merchantable BOARDS.—Apply to

S. MALBONE
No. 51 Thames-Street.

Newport May 4 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE building No. 15, south side of Bridge-street, with the Lot on which it stands, occupied hitherto as a Cabinet maker's shop—It has an excellent frame, and could at a small expence be converted into a Dwelling-House. For terms, apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, August 2, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THAT well built HOUSE No. 14 Bridge-street, and the shop adjoining, with the Lot on which it stands, as enclosed; late the residence of J. Townsend deceased.—Said House is in excellent order, and is excelled but by few for pleasantness of situation or convenience.—For terms, which are very reasonable, apply to

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 2, 1810.

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels Cadiz SALT, of a superior quality by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, April 18 1810

TO BE SOLD,

THE capital House, Stores, Wharf &c. situated on the Point commonly called the WANTON Estate.—Apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, July 7, 1810.